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ZURICH, TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1985

Algeria	4,600	Da.	Ivory	15,540	Norway	7,000
Austria	30,5	S.	Italy	150,000	Oran	7,000
Bahrain	6,650	Dir.	Jordan	450	Portugal	100
Belgium	2,114	F.	Kenya	16,000	Qatar	100
Canada	2,212	C.	Kuwait	500	Saudi Arabia	400
Cyprus	2,120	C.	Liberia	1,000	Spain	110
Egypt	8,000	D.L.	Liberia	1,000	Sweden	7,000
Finland	7,000	F.	Liberia	100	Turkey	2,200
France	8,000	F.	Liberia	100	U.S.	300,000
Germany	2,200	F.	Liberia	100	U.S.S.R.	5,500
Greece	2,200	F.	Liberia	100	U.S.A.	4,500
Iceland	80	F.	Liberia	100	U.K.	800
Iraq	115	K.	Nigeria	170	Yugoslavia	170

ESTABLISHED 1887

Cambodia Guerrillas Lose Base

Vietnamese Use Artillery, Tanks Against Ampil

The Associated Press
AMPIL, Cambodia — Vietnamese forces drove their way into this major Cambodian resistance base Monday, pounding the camp with artillery and breaching its defenses with tanks and infantrymen, guerrilla officers said.

Hand-to-hand combat was reported as about 1,000 Vietnamese troops sought to overrun Ampil, headquarters of the non-Communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front.

At least 20 guerrillas were killed and parts of the base were destroyed, according to intelligence sources in the Thai Army's Eastern Task Force.

About three-quarters of the camp was in Vietnamese hands late Monday, Lieutenant General Pichit Kullavanjaya, commander of Thailand's 1st Army Region, said Bangkok.

He said the Vietnamese did not gain much militarily because they failed to wipe out the guerrilla defenders, who split into small groups and slipped away. Sporadic fighting continued, he said.

The assault coincided with the sixth anniversary of the Vietnamese invasion force's entry into Phnom Penh to install a pro-Hanoi government and end the brutal reign of the Communist Khmer Rouge.

The Vietnamese laid down a huge artillery barrage before sending in tanks. Thai officers said. As many as 20 tanks were in action Monday, more than on any other single day in six years of fighting on the Thai-Cambodian border.

Major General Salya Siriphan, the Thai Eastern Force commander, said the defenders destroyed three of the Soviet-supplied T-54

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



The Associated Press
Anti-Communist guerrillas pulled back Monday from an outer defense line around Ampil during a Vietnamese attack.

Peres Vows to Continue Ethiopian Rescue

The Associated Press

The following dispatch was submitted to the Israeli censor, who made one deletion.

TEL AVIV — Prime Minister Shimon Peres, in his first public comment since the disclosure of the operation to airlift Ethiopian Jews to Israel, pledged Monday that Israel will not rest until it completes the rescue mission.

"I can say clearly that we shall not rest until all our brothers and sisters from Ethiopia are safely back home," Mr. Peres said at a foreign policy seminar at Jerusalem's Hebrew University in memory of the late Senator Henry M. Jackson, a Washington Democrat.

Zvi Eyal, a spokesman for the Jewish Agency, said that other agencies had offered to continue the

mission after a Belgian company had stopped its flights. He declined to name the airlines.

The Times of London reported that the offer had been discussed by the Israeli cabinet on Sunday.

The airlift was abruptly halted over the weekend when a Belgian charter company, Trans European Airways, said it was discontinuing flights because of the sudden publicity.

Until the operation was halted, TEA had flown about 7,000 Ethiopian Jews to Israel from Sudan on 35 flights since November, the Belgian transport minister said.

The Times quoted Mr. Eyal as saying that an estimated 4,000 Ethiopian Jews, or Falashas, were in transit camps in Sudan and between 8,000 and 10,000 in Ethiopia. The Jewish Agency is an independent organization which deals with immigration and the absorption of immigrants by Israel.

The newspaper reported diplomatic speculation in Israel that "some military-style operation" may be organized to "rescue at least the 4,000 starving and disease-ridden Falashas in Sudan."

Other sources have said, however, that both Ethiopia and Sudan, through which the Jewish refugees were leaving, were ending their tacit cooperation in the operation, leaving thousands of Jews in Sudan.

Mr. Peres said the Ethiopian Jews had "decided to take all risks and return to their homeland," while Israel was putting aside economic considerations to bring them. "Nobody has to pay a price



Shimon Peres

outside our own people," he said.

The head of the Jewish Agency, Leon Dulz in London, said that he hoped the rescue operation would be "capped with success" despite the publicity, the daily *Yedioth Ahronot* reported Monday.

In an interview, Mr. Dulz said as quoted by the newspaper, that "we will have to wait a day or two and then see" if the airlift can be renewed.

He said the agency had decided to raise \$125 million from world Jewry to fund the Ethiopians' integration in Israel. The newspaper also quoted Mr. Dulz as saying that the rescue efforts began four years ago and had brought about 7,000 Ethiopian Jews to Israel.

■ **Sudan Accuses Ethiopia**

Sudan accused Ethiopia Monday of "killing its Jews for arms and money and denied that it had made any secret deal with Israel. Reuters reported from London.

A statement issued by the Sudanese Embassy in London rejected press reports that Sudan, which borders Ethiopia, had helped Israel airlift thousands of Ethiopian Jews in recent weeks.

It said the Marxist government in Addis Ababa was receiving military hardware and cash through an Israeli firm called Amiral Trading Company which had offices in Ethiopia.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Israeli Says Secret Files Back Sharon Libel Case

The Associated Press

TEL AVIV — Secret documents contain no evidence that Ariel Sharon, Israel's former minister of defense, discussed a need for revenge with the Christian Phalangists blamed for the 1982 massacre of Palestinians in Beirut, a former chief justice of the Israeli Supreme Court reported Monday.

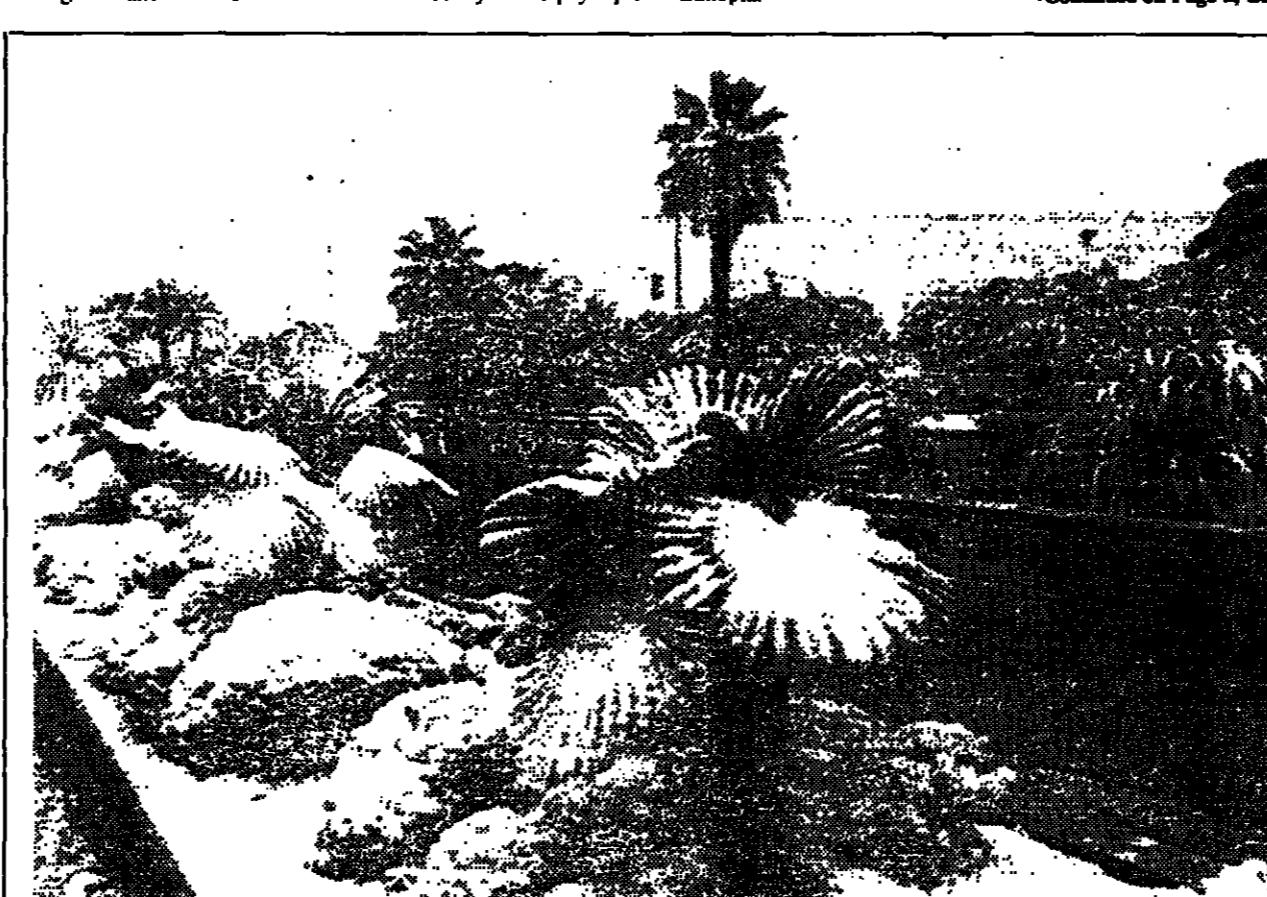
A Justice Ministry statement, distributed by the government press office, said a secret annex and four related documents, in a letter to Israel's attorney general, Yitzhak Zamir, and distributed by the Justice Ministry, Mr. Kahan listed the questions and answers:

"Q: Does the document contain any evidence or suggestion that Minister Sharon had a discussion with the Gemayel family or with any other Phalangists at Bikfaya [an inland town north of Beirut] or elsewhere in which Minister Sharon discussed the need to avenge the death of Bashir Gemayel?"

"A: In none of the documents or testimony is there any evidence or a suggestion that Minister Sharon had any discussion with the Gemayel family or with any other Phalangist at Bikfaya or elsewhere in which Minister Sharon discussed the need to avenge the death of Bashir Gemayel."

"Q: Does the document contain any evidence or suggestion that Minister Sharon knew in advance that the Phalangists would massacre civilians if they went into the camp unaccompanied by IDF [Israel Defense Forces] troops?"

"A: There is no mention in the said documents or testimony of the possibility of the massacre of civilians if the Phalangists were to enter the camp unaccompanied by troops."



Agence France-Presse
SNOWY RIVIERA — Even the palm trees of Nice did not escape the effects of the cold wave in Europe. At least 20 were reported dead throughout the Continent.

Nine people died in France alone. Temperatures dropped to minus 33 Centigrade (minus 28 Fahrenheit) in the Jura Mountains, the coldest spell since 1884.

INSIDE

The special French envoy to New Caledonia has proposed a referendum to decide the future of the territory. Page 2.

John A. Zuccaro has pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor charge involving building financing in New York. Page 3.

The Hitler diaries trial has shifted its focus to the publishers of *Stern* magazine. Page 4.

BUSINESS/FINANCE
Diamond Shamrock has agreed to be acquired by Occidental Petroleum in a transaction valued at \$3 billion. Page 7.

The U.S. dollar advanced steadily in Europe. Gold declined. Page 7.

By Esther B. Fein
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The shooting took place on a New York City subway, but what Bernard Hugo Goetz did Dec. 22 after he was harassed by four teenagers has become something greater than a local phenomenon.

People from Chicago to Hawaii to Canada have responded passionately and vehemently to an event that seems to have embodied their fears and frustrations about crime in their cities.

While public officials such as Mayor Edward I. Koch of New York and the commissioner of police, Benjamin Ward, have cautioned that "vigilantism will not be tolerated in this city," citizens have responded with overwhelming public outrage for the anger that apparently motivated Mr. Goetz to shoot the youths.

Hundreds have used radio and television call-in shows as a way to express their opinions.

Many seem less concerned with the exact events than with

the concept that someone, somewhere, had chosen to fight back.

"This case hit a real raw nerve," said Dave Walker, co-host of "Take Two" on Cable News Network. "There is a broad sense of frustration and anger over the state of the criminal justice system, and right now people don't seem to care about the facts or whether or not Goetz used appropriate force. They have found themselves a hero."

They have offered their support and their money for Mr. Goetz, while newspapers and radio and television stations have fed their passion with programs and editorials examining the case.

Even as he condemned the principle of citizens taking the law into their own hands, Mr. Koch said he, too, understood the fear and frustration that had prompted numerous public expressions of satisfaction with the shootings.

The frustration and anger are so obvious, not only in New York City, but around the country," the mayor said Sunday on the "Newsmakers" program on WCBS-TV in

New York. "The rights of society have been impinged upon, and what they're saying is they're fed up. I'm fed up, too."

A caller named Billy, from Brooklyn, said he knew why a seemingly ordinary man would carry an unregistered pistol and fire it at four young men who had harassed him on a subway train.

"I feel frustrated like he did," said Billy, who called in this weekend to the Bob Grant Show on WABC radio.

In Chicago, Wendy said she feared the anarchy that could result if hundreds of people imitated Mr. Goetz. But she told Catharine Catalane, the host of a Sunday afternoon talk show on WGN: "He's an example that we are all being taken to an edge of anger, fear and frustration. Parents and communities have been shoved up against an emotional wall without any alternatives."

Telephone lines to the stations had been jammed with callers, the majority applauding Mr. Goetz or sympathizing with his position. But the volume of calls, or that 90 percent

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Shultz, Gromyko Meet On Weapons Control

By William Scally
Reuters

GENEVA — George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, and Andre A. Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, met for almost six and one-half hours in two sessions of talks Monday to seek an agenda for new negotiations on arms control.

Neither side would reveal the substance of the talks, the first round of a two-day session.

Diplomats have said that the best outcome that could be expected would be a decision to resume arms negotiations suspended 13 months ago by the Soviet Union after members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization began deploying U.S.-made cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in West Europe.

But they have added that a more likely possibility would be an agreement on a second meeting between Mr. Shultz and Mr. Gromyko, perhaps in Moscow.

U.S. officials said before Monday's session that they expected a "positive" result from the Geneva meetings.

Despite wide differences between the two sides, the men appeared in good humor after more than three hours of talks at their first session. The morning round lasted an hour longer than anticipated.

Before resuming talks after lunch, Mr. Shultz and Mr. Gromyko were animated and jovial before photographers in the conference room at the U.S. Mission to the European headquarters of the United Nations, where the talks were held.

Independence Plan Is Proposed for New Caledonia

By Joseph Fritchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The special French envoy to New Caledonia proposed Monday that a referendum be held to decide the future of the French territory. The referendum could bring independence to the islands by 1986.

The referendum, intended to settle the conflict between native Melanesians and European settlers, would offer a choice between maintaining the status quo — a French territory with self-government only in local matters — and gaining independence in association with France, which would handle defense, law and order and some other functions in the future state.

The plan was announced by Edgard Pisani, a former cabinet minister assigned by the French government to find a peace formula for the troubled Pacific nation. Its approval by the French National Assembly is considered certain.

In a televised speech broadcast simultaneously in Paris and in Noumea, the capital where most of the white population lives, would be given special status under which the French community would have a voice in local affairs. Mr. Pisani said.

All arrangements would be guaranteed both by the new country's constitution and by the treaty of association with France. Details of both are still to be negotiated.

The Melanesians can probably carry the proposed referendum in favor of independence, French officials said privately. New Caledonia has a population of 150,000, including about 55,000 Melanesians.

There are about 45,000 people of European extraction, and the rest are largely Asian immigrants, many of whom could be expected to vote for independence.

Mr. Pisani's proposals seem likely to lead to a transfer of sovereignty next year, followed by gradual moves toward full independence for New Caledonia.

But Mr. Tjibaou's movement, French officials said, was likely to accept some version of the pro-

posed referendum in hope of getting France to hand over sovereignty quickly. France's Socialist far-left opposition politicians. They support the European settlers in New Caledonia, many of whom have been there for generations and oppose any form of independence.

But the French government, with a parliamentary majority, strongly favors ending what many call a colonial situation. The Socialist government — which approved Mr. Pisani's plan in outline before it was unveiled — seems determined to proceed with the referendum despite rightist objections.

Melanesian nationalists, led by Jean-Marie Tjibaou, have criticized previous suggestions along the lines of Mr. Pisani's plan for making independence conditional on New Caledonia becoming an "associated state" linked to France.

Mr. Pisani said, however, that "change is unavoidable and irreversible," and that independence could be reconciled with provisions to protect the rights of settlers.

Mr. Pisani said that, under his proposal, all land would be returned to the Melanesians, with provision for compensation and long-term leases for white families who have farms now.



Edgard Pisani

to harm French interests. France will lose maritime rights for fishing and seabed mining. And settlers say, the political unrest could spread to Polynesia, where France conducts its nuclear tests.

An independent New Caledonia would continue to receive French aid in exchange for letting France keep military forces there.

European settlers have said that any form of independence is liable

Israel Blames Lebanon for Halt in Talks

The Associated Press

NAQOURA, Lebanon — The 12th round of talks between Israel and Lebanon over the withdrawal of Israeli troops from southern Lebanon ended Monday with the Israeli delegation refusing to set a date for the next round.

The spokesman for the Lebanese delegation, Bassam Saad, said that the talks, which began on Nov. 8, were close to breaking down. But he denied that they had collapsed.

"We eagerly want to continue the talks. It will be unfortunate for all of us if they don't go ahead," he said at the headquarters of the United Nations peacekeeping force in Naqoura, a village near Lebanon's border with Israel where the talks have been held.

Israel invaded Lebanon in June 1982 with the declared aim of uprooting Palestinian guerrilla bases in southern Lebanon from which raids upon Israel were launched. It now insists upon secure border conditions before withdrawing the 20,000 Israeli troops still in southern Lebanon.

Brigadier General Amos Gilboa, the head of the Israeli delegation, said the Lebanese delegation "evaded giving a clear answer" on Monday to questions raised by the Israeli negotiators in the last session on Dec. 20.

"I fear that the Lebanese statement is inadequate in providing the security arrangements which Israel seeks to obtain in order to safeguard her northern region," General Gilboa said in a statement.

Sales
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The Associated Press

United Nations troops manned an armored personnel carrier in front of a Crusader fort in the Lebanese village of Naqoura as Lebanese and Israeli negotiators met Monday.

General Gilboa said that, while the Lebanese military delegation maintained that it was interested in continuing the talks, Israel's delegation would have to seek government guidance before returning to the negotiating table.

"Our official response will be conveyed to the Lebanese delegation in due course," General Gilboa said.

Concerning the next round of talks, which normally would be scheduled for Thursday, General Gilboa said that the Israeli would maintain contact with Lieutenant General William Callahan, the Irish commander of the UN force in south Lebanon and host of the talks.

Lebanon wants its own army in place beforehand, fearing that an uncoordinated Israeli pullout could ignite fighting in southern Lebanon similar to that set off by the Israeli withdrawal on Sept. 4, 1983, from Lebanon's central mountains.

Israel wants a UN force to patrol the northern edge of its occupation zone in southern Lebanon, about 37 miles (60 kilometers) inside Lebanon's territory. Lebanon insists that the UN force be deployed only along the Israeli-Lebanese border, to the south.

The Israeli delegation will convey the Lebanese statement to the appropriate Israeli authorities for

examination, the communiqué said.

The impasse followed Israeli demands for a large UN presence in the northern tier of the area that Israeli troops now occupy.

Israel has warned that it may take unilateral action, resulting in an uncoordinated Israeli pullout from part or all of south Lebanon, if Lebanon does not respond favorably to its demands for an expanded UN force.

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Refugees From Third World Find Dealing With Stress of U.S. Urban Life a Puzzle

By Carly Murphy
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Three years after he came to the United States, he had a nervous breakdown. Only then did the 21-year-old Iranian student begin to talk about the pressures that led to his collapse: trying to finish college in three years, living apart from his family, hostility from Americans still angry about the hostage and the lingering guilt he felt over the death of his 18-year-old sister during the Iranian revolution.

He recalled how a campus hospital nurse listening to him began to cry.

"That was the first time I was seeing emotions from an American," he said in a recent interview in Alexandria, Virginia, where he was under the care of an Iranian-born psychiatrist while living with his brother.

The Iranian student's problems are not unique. For many of the 937,000 refugees who have come to the United States in the past decade to flee political persecution, disaster or war, adjusting to their new home has been a painful process. Their problems frequently are made worse because their traditions and background make it difficult for them to seek help or even acknowledge that something is wrong.

In a recent survey of minorities and refugees

by the Northern Virginia Mental Health Association, more than 320 respondents listed "stress" second and "depression" seventh on a list of 16 problems. But only 34 percent said they had sought help.

For many refugees unfamiliar with psychotherapy, seeing a psychiatrist "is a social taboo," said Dr. Mahin Zandi, an Iranian-born psychiatrist who works at the Alexandria Community Mental Health Center.

In fact, psychiatric help is thought of by most refugees as the last step before the insane asylum.

"It's as if you run nude in public, if you tell people you are sad or talk about your personal problems," said Dr. Tran Minh Tung, a Vietnamese psychiatrist. In the languages of many refugees, there is no word for "depression" as Americans know it.

Concerned by such quiet suffering, mental health professionals and the refugee communities themselves are increasing their efforts to make help more accessible and acceptable, to those who need it.

In the Washington area, for example, the Alexandria Community Mental Health Center has two Iranian-born psychiatrists on its staff. The Mount Vernon (Virginia) Mental Health Clinic has Vietnamese and Spanish-speaking

outpatient psychologists. At the federal Department of Health and Human Services' Office of Refugee Resettlement, a task force is studying ways to deal with refugees' mental health problems, said Richard Shapiro, the office's deputy director of operations.

Unlike immigrants who come to the United States motivated by hope of bettering their lives, many refugees from Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Ethiopia, Iran and Afghanistan have come primarily to flee the turmoil of their native countries, immigration experts say. Often, they have left their homes on short notice, with little hope of an early return, and generally bring few financial resources with them. So, they are more vulnerable to the psychological traumas that all newcomers encounter.

"There is the feeling that it's not really home and that we have left our soul, our heart, back there," said Dr. Tran, who is a consultant with

the Arlington (Virginia) Mental Health Clinic. "Even though we know we are lucky to live in this land of opportunity, we still regret."

In contrast to the East European refugees who came to the United States after World War II, the newer refugees, many of whom are Asian, Hispanic or African, say they do not become "socially invisible" in America's predominantly white society.

And many have come from rural areas in countries where the urban sector is not highly developed. Thus, in addition to the normal problems of refugees, such as finding jobs, shelter and learning English, there are the stresses of a fast-paced urban life without the support on which they once depended: family, neighborhood or village.

"Here, you go to the supermarket and you don't see real food and you have to ring a bell to get service. You get very efficient service here, but you don't get the human touch."

"Here, you live in an apartment and you don't know your neighbors," said Hailei Fulass, an Ethiopian consultant and former professor of

African studies at Howard University in Washington.

"That's very strange in Ethiopia. When you move in, the neighbors bring you coffee and it's a reception. For someone used to personal contact every day ... this aloneness creates a sense of emptiness," Mr. Fulass said, adding that the repression and political violence endemic in many Third World countries "does not create the kind of personal pressures you find in urban areas in the U.S."

And back home, he said, "there are people who interfere in your life, there are people who mind your business ... but here, there is this thing of 'mind your own business,' and people do mind their own business."

In Vietnam, "You go to the market once a day, it's a big socialization place," said Kim Daith Cook, a Vietnamese psychiatrist who is executive director of the Vietnamese Mental Assistance Association Consortium. "You know everybody; people tell you how to cook the chicken; everybody talks to you."

"Here, you go to the supermarket and you don't see real food and you have to ring a bell to get service. You get very efficient service here, but you don't get the human touch."

In many cases, mental health problems surface only after refugees have made what is

apparently a successful transition, according to a Mount Vernon psychotherapist, Lee Nguyen. Caught up in their first years in the United States with the survival problems of finding jobs, food and shelter, "they are so busy they don't have time to get sick," he said.

When problems do arise, the familiar, informal ways of dealing with stress and depression are no longer available.

In Vietnam, "You go to a fortune-teller; you read poetry; you go to the pagoda to meditate or you walk downtown to the market," Mr. Cook said. "You go to see a friend or an elder."

Mindful of his compatriots' wariness of psychiatrists, Dr. Tran's advertisements in a local Vietnamese paper call him a "specialist of the nerves."

Explaining his fellow countrymen's reticence in speaking about their feelings, Dr. Tran said Vietnamese consider that "pain is a part of life" and "people are taught to be stoical." As a result, foreign-born psychiatrists say, they must alter the traditional method of psychotherapy.

"You socialize, talk about the past, where they came from, their families. You don't concentrate on the individual, you concentrate on his family and his environment until you gain his trust that you're not going to talk to others people about his problems."

Hawaii Telescope Tracks 'Beast' in Galaxy Center

Scientists Report Finding Evidence Of Object's High-Energy Particles

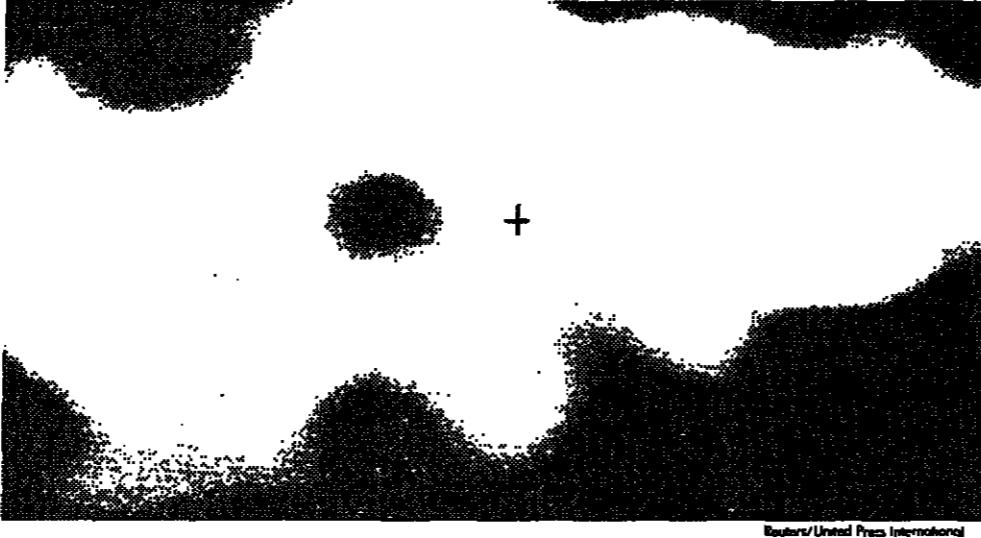
By Boyce Rensberger
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — At the center of our galaxy, the Milky Way, sits a mysterious object, an elusive astronomical beast with exotic powers around which the entire galaxy revolves.

It cannot be seen with an ordinary telescope, because dust clouds and swarms of intervening stars block the view, but it has long been known as a source of unusually strong radio signals.

Astronomers have been pursuing the beast for years in the hope of discovering something that might explain how matter organized itself into vast, wheeling galactic star systems. Presumably, each of the 750 billion other galaxies in the known universe has a similar object at its heart.

Now, a team of astronomers has discovered evidence that the object, whatever it may be, is spewing vast quantities of energetic particles that collide with a surrounding irregular ring of cold hydrogen gas.



This computer rendering of infrared measurements shows an irregular ring of hydrogen molecules circling what is thought to be a powerful source of energy (dark circle) situated at the center of the Milky Way galaxy. The black cross marks the center of the galaxy.

radiation emanating from objects in deep space and, with the aid of a computer-driven printer, constructs a black-and-white picture of the object that is giving off the infrared radiation.

Mr. Jones said the wavelengths of radiation indicate that the ring is a cloud of hydrogen atoms that is too cold to give off enough infrared radiation to be detectable from Earth except around the inside of

the ring. This is where the atoms have been "shocked" by collisions with rapidly moving particles flung out from the object in the center.

The Milky Way, an English translation of the Greek *galaxias*, is a disk-shaped cluster estimated to contain 100 billion stars with a bulge at the center where the greatest numbers of stars are concentrated.

"There had been speculation for several years that there is something exotic at our galactic center," Mr. Jones said, "and this is further good evidence that indeed there probably is."

As viewed from Earth, the center

of the galaxy is in the direction of the constellation Sagittarius.

There, hidden beyond all the intervening stars and opaque clouds of dust, is the "beast" that Mr. Jones and his colleagues are tracking.

Under questioning, Mr. Zaccaro said he had been a broker rather than a principal in the deal, and that it had never gone through.

An indictment on the charge was announced earlier Monday by prosecutors.

Robert M. Morgenthau, the Manhattan district attorney, alleged that fraud occurred when Mr. Zaccaro, 51, tried to obtain financ-

ing for the purchase of five buildings in Queens for John DeLorenzo, a Manhattan real estate investor.

He alleged that Mr. Zaccaro submitted a falsely inflated contract of sale for the apartment buildings to a New Jersey mortgage broker, altered a copy of an appraisal of the buildings that was submitted to a securities firm and issued a false financial statement that overstated

the state's trial court.

Justice George Roberts said that in accordance with Mr. Zaccaro's agreement with the district attorney, he would not impose a jail sentence for the misdemeanor, which is punishable by up to a year in prison, unless Mr. Zaccaro committed another offense before sentencing Feb. 20.

Justice Roberts read the indictment to Mr. Zaccaro in state Supreme Court in Manhattan, the state's trial court.

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Coptic Leader Holds Cairo Mass After 3-Year Exile

The Associated Press

CAIRO — Pope Shenoudah 3d, the patriarch of Egypt's Coptic Orthodox Christians who was allowed to return to Cairo last week after 40 months in internal exile, led thousands of worshipers Sunday in a Christmas Eve Mass.

Men and women in the congregation wept as the patriarch led a procession of bishops and choirboys into the Church of Mary and Mark. President Hosni Mubarak lifted restrictions imposed on the priest last Tuesday.

Pope Shenoudah, in a crimson and gold robe, then climbed the steps to the altar to begin the ancient Coptic rituals. According to the calendar of the Coptic and other Eastern churches, Christmas Day falls on Jan. 7.

In his sermon, broadcast live over state radio during the four-hour service, the patriarch said: "On this occasion, all Copts open their hearts to their brothers, the Moslems. We feel that our brothers, the Moslems, are our flesh, our blood, our bones, in this beloved nation."

The Coptic Orthodox Church is one of the oldest communities in Christendom. According to tradition, it was founded in the first century A.D. by Saint Mark, one of the 12 apostles of Jesus. The church claims members in Egypt, the United States, Australia, Canada, East Africa and South Asia.

The congregation at the Mass included a representative of Mr. Mubarak, leaders of three opposition parties, and the speaker of Parliament, Rifat El-Mahgoub — all Moslems.

"I see in the attendance of this gathering by all Egyptian parties,



The Associated Press
Pope Shenoudah 3d, the patriarch of Egypt's Coptic Orthodox Christians, said a Mass in Cairo on Sunday after ending 40 months' internal exile in a desert monastery.

expression of Egypt's strong unity through its steady men," Pope Shenoudah said in his homily.

Church officials said about 10,000 people attended the Mass, which also was seen as a show of support for the patriarch who was banished by the late President Anwar Sadat.

Worshippers began streaming into the domed church hours before the service, passing through four police security checks.

Many of the worshippers said they had come not only for the service, but also to express their happiness that the Coptic patriarch had been allowed to resume his duties.

Sadat stripped Pope Shenoudah of state recognition of his office and confined him to the Wadi Natrun monastery in the desert northwest of Cairo after the patriarch's strong defense of Christian rights.

U.K. Board Says 1,100 Miners Return

The Associated Press

LONDON — At least 1,139 striking coal miners returned to work Monday, management said, in a fresh surge following the year-end holidays.

The state-owned National Coal Board said the number reporting at colliery gates was up by the largest one-day total since November, when thousands gave up on the strike after the collapse of union-management talks.

A board spokesman called the numbers "very encouraging," saying they provided "further evidence

that many miners believe it is now pointless to continue the strike."

Ian MacGregor, the coal board chairman, said Sunday that if strikers returned at the rate of a few hundred a day, the walkout should end before its anniversary. The stoppage began March 12 after the coal board disclosed plans to shut money-losing mines.

About 71,000 of Britain's 189,000 miners are now back at work, the management says, and more than a third of the 174 state-owned mines are producing coal.

Mr. MacGregor said Sunday

that the strike would be "effectively over" if half the work force was on the job. He said that would mean 80,000 to 85,000 miners, adding that attrition during the coal strike had reduced the total work force.

The strikers oppose the board's plan to close 20 unprofitable mines and eliminate 20,000 jobs through attrition. But the walkout has split the National Union of Mineworkers, many of whose members object to their leaders calling the strike without the customary nationwide ballot.

Mr. Heidemann maintains that

the strike would be "effectively over" if half the work force was on the job.

Mr. Stiefel, another Nazi memorabilia collector, conceded that Mr. Kujau had sold him "kilos of false Hitler writings."

"I am not at all angry with him," Mr. Stiefel said, "since I now have one of the biggest collections of forgeries, and they are worth something."

The dominance of the Groenewold line of questioning has also taken the heat of Gerd Heidemann, a cashiered Stern reporter who is accused of persuading the magazine to pay him \$3 million for the diaries even though he knew as early as 1981 that they were forgeries.

Mr. Heidemann maintains that

he supplied the diaries to Stern in good faith but was duped by Mr. Kujau, who is accused of receiving \$349,000. About \$2 million is unaccounted for.

As the publishing company's

paymaster for the project, Mr. Schulte-Hillen conceded on the stand that Mr. Heidemann had convinced him of the diaries' authenticity.

The board chairman said that he had asked Mr. Heidemann to write an account of how he had acquired the diaries. Mr. Schulte-Hillen said the reporter had refused and had

sworn on the lives of his children that the notebooks were genuine.

"As I have children myself," the businessman said, "this oath made an impression on me."

Under questioning by Judge Schroeder, Mr. Schulte-Hillen was at a loss to explain a confusing series of private contracts between Gruner & Jahr and Mr. Heidemann over the financial benefits

expected from the diaries.

Company executives now admit that a major blunder was the in-

volvement of Gruner & Jahr man-

agement in what should have been Stern's editorial responsibilities.

As testimony revealed, the only

copyright the publishing house se-

cured for the diaries was a some-

what dubious arrangement between

Mr. Heidemann and the West Ger-

man Federal Archives, one that did

not mention the existence of the

notebooks.

Mr. Schulte-Hillen said that neither

Rupert Murdoch, the owner of

The Times of London, nor repre-

sentatives of Newsweek magazine

had worried about the problematic

copyright situation when they en-

tered into negotiations to serialize the diaries.

"The problems were over mon-

ey," he said.

The judge wondered aloud if Stern's guiltiness in submitting for handwriting verification a Heidemann-owned telegram purportedly written by Hitler to Mussolini.

"Do you really think," the judge asked, "that the Führer had time if the Reichs Chancellery to sit down and write out a good-luck telegram with his own hand?"

Charter 77 Names New Spokesmen

Reuters

VIENNA — Czechoslovakia's Charter 77 human rights group announced on its eighth anniversary Monday that it had appointed three new spokesmen for the next year.

It said they were Jiri Dienstbier, 47, a former journalist; Eva Kanturnova, 54, a writer; and Petruska Susterova, 37, an office worker.

Mr. Dienstbier and Mrs. Susterova were questioned by police last week with Vaclav Havel, a dramatist, and the outgoing spokesman, Vaclav Benda. Jiri Ruml and Jan Sternova.

Charter 77 was created on Jan. 7, 1977, with the publication of a manifesto in Western newspapers calling for respect of human rights in Czechoslovakia.

In a 17-page statement issued through émigrés in Vienna on Monday and signed by the new spokesmen, Charter 77 reviewed its activities over the eight years since then.

It reaffirmed that its aims included analyzing how the constitution and laws were observed, how human and civil rights were respected, and drawing attention to injustice.

In spite of the authorities' rejec-

tion of the group and what it called

the persecution of its signatories, Charter 77 "lives, works and has gained respect both at home and abroad," the statement said.

Mr. Dienstbier, now a night watchman, was jailed for three years on subversion charges in 1978 during a previous term as a Charter 77 spokesman. Five other signa-

tories, including Mr. Havel who was sentenced to four-and-a-half years, were imprisoned at the same time.

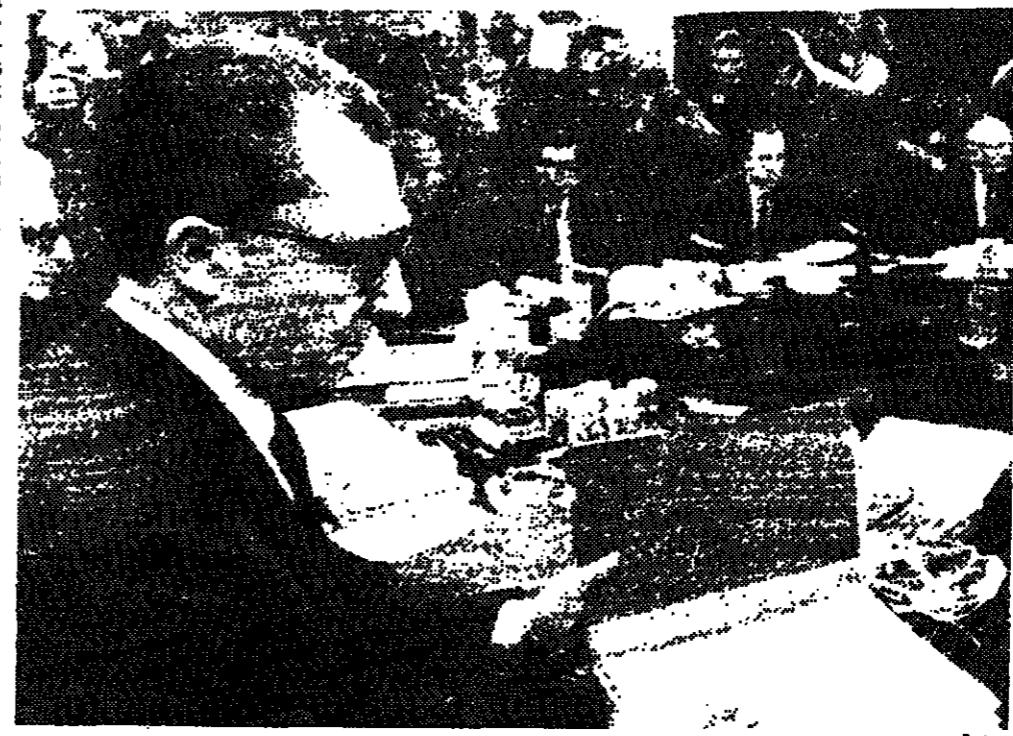
Mrs. Kanturnova served one

year in prison in 1981 for subver-

sion and Mrs. Susterova was jailed

from 1970 to 1972 on simi-

lar charges.



Jacques Delors, left, at the first meeting of the new European Commission in Brussels.

Delors Is Installed as Head of EC

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — A new administra-

tion at the 10-nation European Com-

munity, led by Jacques Delors of

France, was installed Monday.

Mr. Delors, 59, a former finance

minister under President François

Mitterrand of France, met with the

outgoing president of the EC Com-

mission, Gaston Thorn of Luxem-

bourg, before officially assuming

the presidency.

Mr. Delors later said that one of

the main goals of his administra-

tion would be to achieve "greater

pan-European cooperation" to re-

vive the region's economy and its

voice in world affairs.

"I will not fall into the trap of

Europessimism," he said, adding

that he hoped to learn from Mr.

Thorn's "lesson of humility and

message of hope."

Mr. Delors, who will outline

plans for his four-year term before

the European Parliament next

week in Strasbourg, France, said he

will call for a strengthening of the

European Monetary System.

Mr. Thorn's four-year presiden-

cy failed to complete negotiations

on the membership of Spain and

Portugal, whose entry would ex-

pand the group to 12 nations.

Mr. Delors heads a lineup of 14

commissioners scheduled to serve

four-year terms, two each from

France, West Germany, Britain

and Italy, and one each from Bel-

gium, Denmark, Luxembourg,

Greece, Ireland and the Nether-

lands.

Besides proposing regulations

and administering the budget, the

commission is responsible for car-

rying out decisions made by the

EC's governing Council of Minis-

ters, enforcing community compe-

tion laws and negotiating trade

agreements with third countries.

The new commission takes office

at a time of increasing disagree-

ment within the EC about the roles

of the various community institu-

tions, including the European Par-

liament, which has the power to

dismiss the 14 commissioners.

Last month the Parliament re-

jected the EC's proposed 1985 bud-

get, forcing the commission to run

the community on the 1984 budget

until the Council of Ministers fash-

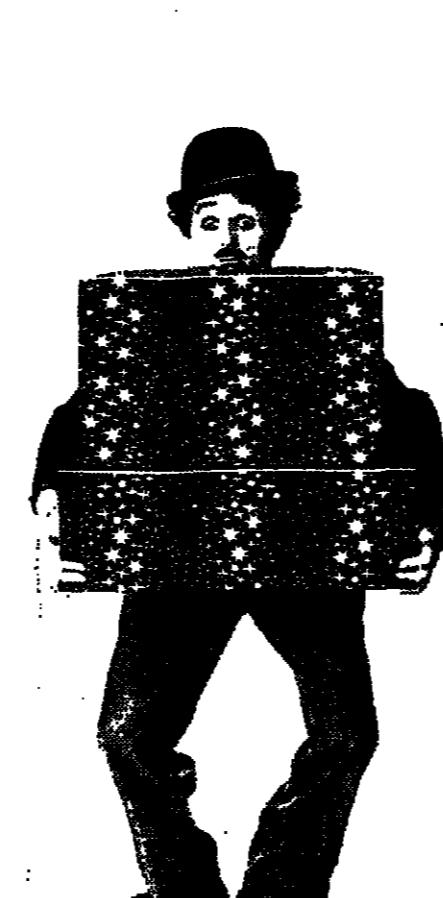
ions a new one.

Another of the commission's im-

mediate concerns will be carrying

out a new steel export restraint

agreement with the United States.



1985

ARTS / LEISURE

John Lurie: A Lounge Lizard Moves Up to Films, the Bowery

By Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — It looks like a good year for John Lurie. True, he still lives on the Bowery, but have you seen the Bowery lately? Upward mobility and high-rises are replacing tenements and bums, and teen bistros like Phebe's are the new joints. Which is where we find him.

Phebe's, corner of 4th Street — paneled walls, hung plants, vegetable-salad couples at the tables; comradely young men with clipped mustaches, backs and sides who look like off-duty cops drinking beer at the bar. Wait a minute! They are off-duty cops.

One of them has just offered to buy Lurie, sitting at a window table, a drink. He had been reluctant to sit here. "I might be recognized." And sure enough here's this smiling off-duty cop waving at him. Why does he buy John Lurie a drink when he is in possession of certain shall we say, personal information involving Lurie's stolen saxophone and a hypodermic needle?

Jose Ferrer Quits as Miami Theater Adviser

United Press International

MAMI — Actor Jose Ferrer cast his turbulent two-year stretch as artistic adviser for the Cocoon Grove Theater in Miami by resigning abruptly Friday night. "Attendance and subscriptions have not increased, to put it kindly," Ferrer, 72, said.

Doesn't matter at this point. Off-duty cops protected the out-of-it Rolling Stones from on-duty cops. The Miami bank manager asks no questions when a suit case of cash is dumped on his desk.

It looks like John Lurie's year. Last year wasn't too bad either. He played a highly visible supporting role (Nastassja Kinski's pimp) in Wim Wenders' "Paris, Texas," wrote the music (a quartet between Bartok and Charlie Parker) for the film "Stranger Than Paradise," in which he also stars and which many critics voted one of the 10 best of 1984. (It won the Golden Camera at last year's Cannes Festival.) His picture is currently large in quarter-page ads in the New York press ("A tour de force") and on Paris Métro posters.

He plays a two-bit hustler named Willie who cheats at poker, eats TV dinners, reads the Racing Form and doesn't leave his sleazy Brooklyn crib except to go to the racetrack. He gets a visit from his cousin Eva (Eszter Balint), who arrives from Hungary. They spend 10 days grunting at each other. It has been compared to a play by Samuel Beckett. Officially, the film is in black and white but it might better be described as gray.

Lurie has a gray face, a Bowery loft face, it looks like you're seeing it through a fish-eye lens. It does not exactly spread into smiles. One French critic, going a bit far as the French will on such matters, called him the "Bogart of the '80s."

It all started in 1980, when he formed a band called the Lounge Lizards. "It was kind of a fluke," he even

talks gray: "I was writing music for a movie I wanted to make and then I thought the best way to raise the money was to record the soundtrack first and go get the money by talking the plot along with the music. Then someone asked us to play in a club and it became this, well, thing."

The first record by the Lounge Lizards was produced by Teo Macero, Miles Davis's producer, and it sounded somewhere between free jazz and gloomy rock. They played Thelonious Monk's "Epistrophy" and "Well You Needn't" just as bad as any punk band. "We couldn't play at all at the beginning," Lurie shrugs.

It's hard to decide whether the Lounge Lizards play

jazzy rock or rocky jazz but they were the first, even before Joe Jackson, to bring jazz to the young rock audience of the '80s, and Lurie tries in vain not to sound vain claiming responsibility for the current surprising popularity of hard boppers like Lee Morgan and Art Blakey in London and New York discos.

Back in a Worcester, Massachusetts, high school, he wrote a "silly adolescent novel," and began to play the harmonica "by accident" in Philadelphia, where he once sat in with bluesman John Lee Hooker. When he was 17 (he's 32 now), very late at night in a hazy New York club ("it's all rather hazy") some guy gave him an alto saxophone.

"I'd rather be a dilettante actor than a dilettante musician," says Lurie with his fishy (Bogartian?) smile: "Music is more in my blood, even though I tend

to lose my pitch relationship if I don't play for six weeks. My biggest talent is probably as a band leader. I know how to get the most out of the guys. I won't allow them to play standard licks. I spend half my time telling people not to sound like Coltrane. I might make a good film director."

The Lounge Lizards climbed out of the underground last year and completed a successful month-long tour of Europe with three SRO nights in Paris's prime jazz club, the New Morning: "We've learned how to play now. On-the-job training." Lurie also taught himself how to notate music doing the score for "Stranger Than Paradise." The band is currently in a New York studio recording their next album, "Mutiny on the Bowery."

When that's finished, Lurie will leave for Europe and points east to play more than a minor role in Wim Wenders's next film, and by summer should be before cameras in Nigeria playing the part of a rocker competing for a woman with African pop music superstar King Sunny Ade.

He has just given up "a lot of bad habits. Heroin is out of control here. Know what I mean? It's in the environment, like Pavlov's dog. If you're going to make a living playing music you also have to go through all this business stuff, and you're still thinking about it when you go on stage. Heroin used to make the magical thing happen quicker. Now it doesn't. I quit because the dealers are getting too creepy, even when they're friends of mine. The whole scene is creepy. It also gets boring after awhile."



Eszter Balint and John Lurie in "Stranger Than Paradise."

After 47 Years, Roger Viard, Main Maitre d' at Maxim's, Calls It a Night

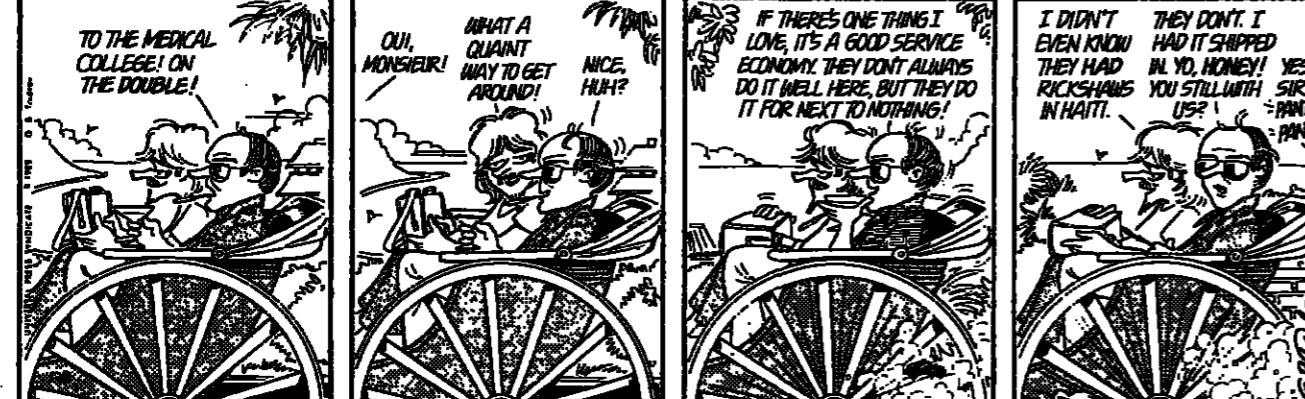
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A peasant at heart, Aristotle Onassis loved fresh green onions and Greek olives with his Scotch, the Maharajah of Baro-

HEBE DORSEY

da washed her strawberries in Dom Pérignon and the Duke of Windsor liked his game very rare, according to Roger Viard, or Monsieur Roger, as his customers knew him.

DOONESBURY



white tie) then "maitre d'hotel" (in tails and black tie) then "assistant-directeur" (in dinner jacket) and finally "directeur," or main maitre d' (in plain business suit gray at midday and blue at night.)

Today, the renowned Art Nouveau restaurant, adorned with naiads and convoluted foliage, is classified as a French historical monument, the last witness of glamorous days when the habitués included Edward VII and Sarah Bernhardt, Caruso, Mistinguett and Jean Cocteau, not to mention Russian grand dukes who drank

champagne out of *cocottes* feathered slippers.

Under Roger, who learned the trade from the famous Monsieur Albert, the hierarchy in this Belle Epoque temple was as strict as ever.

Anybody who was anybody sat in the main dining room for dinner, with the left hand corner traditionally reserved for royalty and VIPs.

The two red plush banquettes on each side were also okay as were the round tables in the center of the floor. The rest was Siberia.

At lunch, things changed. The chic room was the winter garden

which opened on the Rue Royale. The Maxim's Business Club members (recruited among young men from industry, advertising and the media) sat in the following room, also known as l'Impérial. They ate off a cheaper but still elegant menu.

As maitre d', Roger, who saw the world go by, made sure that everybody sat where they belonged. He knew all the backstage intrigues and made sure there was never any scandal. A stickler on etiquette, he followed a number of rules. One of them was that "I never sat down and had a drink with a client," he said. "Maxim's is not a bistro where the chef comes from the kitchen to shake hands." Another was to keep up the dress standards. Maxim's was one of the last places in Paris where women enjoyed dressing up and men were required to wear ties.

This was never a problem at Maxim's. A suave, chic man himself, Viard had a collection of more than 400 ties, mostly from Hermes. Many of them ended up in the restaurant's checkroom "where some clients even took them home — by accident, to be sure," he said with a smile.

The clientele also has greatly changed. The New Year's Eve special dishes, Viard made sure to oblige. Onassis and Maria Callas, who came quite often, "had very

simple tastes," he said. "They loved 'cuisine bourgeoisie' or simple, home-like cooking such as *pot-au-feu* or *cassoulet*."

After Onassis married Jacqueline Kennedy, she came too, mostly for lunch. Always on a diet, she only ate grilled sole, according to Viard. After Onassis died, Callas came back one evening, after an opera premiere. She took one look at Viard, and "as we both thought about the good old days, she fell into my arms. Right there, in the middle of the restaurant."

A lot more people are falling into Roger's arms these days as customers express their affection. A great many of them have already invited him to have lunch or dinner at Maxim's. Pierre Cardin, who owns the restaurant, is giving a goodbye cocktail party in Viard's honor on Jan. 23.

Viard is sad to retire and yet he isn't. He is not in the best of health. His relationship with Cardin was strained, at best. "He totally ignored me," Viard said. "Too bad, because we could have done great things together."

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Maitre d' Viard: "It's the whole world that's changed."

usually gave its guests, (white egrets for women, black-ribbed Maurice Chevalier boaters for men) the clients this time, and much to Viard's regret, wore false noses and gaudy hats. There is a lot more new money around. But, as Viard said, "It's not Maxim's that's changed. It's the whole world that's changed."

...now, what about a Happy New Year?"

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Make a new year's resolution to visit an IBM Authorised Dealer or Retail Centre as soon as possible. Because if you start 1985 off on the right foot, chances are you'll end up ahead next December.



U.S. Computer Firms Strive To Interface With Chinese

(Continued from Page 7)
the West to transport computers, vehicles with extra shock absorption and temperature controls. So IBM works closely with the Chinese, seeing that everything is well-padded and insulated before setting out on China's sometimes hazardous road, rail and air network.

But perhaps more than anything else, Chinese business practices frustrate Americans here. Despite repeated government urgings to adopt a Western-style briskness in settling transactions, Chinese officials still drag on for months negotiations that Westerners would conclude in days. One IBM executive recalled wistfully that he could make six or seven calls a day on U.S. customers, "whereas I'm lucky here to make one."

Reaching beyond the Beijing bureaucracy to the executives whose plants and institutes will use imported computers is difficult, though this should ease as Mr. Deng's policy of decentralizing economic decision-making takes hold. In the meantime, even identifying possible customers is a headache. The Chinese print no comprehensive directory of companies and plants, and there is still no nationwide telephone book.

One area where the Chinese may prove to have a unique

expertise is in the complex business of developing computers that can "speak" Chinese. The great majority of machines imported so far, as well as those being produced in China, are capable of processing the Roman alphabet only, meaning that Chinese wishing to use them in their own language must transcribe into Pinyin, the standardized system for romanizing Chinese. With more than 60,000 characters, about 10,000 of them in at least occasional use in business, industry and the academic world, finding a means of putting characters directly onto the screen without a keyboard of unwieldy size provides a challenge of major proportions.

The problem is one that IBM has been working on for at least 20 years, and it applies to other Asian languages as well as Chinese. In IBM's system, which it expects to announce next year, the first step is to "teach" the computer to analyze the stroke pattern of characters. Next, it pulls a range of characters from its memory that correspond to the stroke outline punched in the operator. With an average of less than three key-strokes, each one narrowing the choice of characters, the IBM system will produce any one of about 8,000 simplified characters on the screen.

Analysts said the offer was very favorable for Scovill.

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COMPANY NOTES

Burlington Industries Inc.'s senior debt ratings by Standard & Poor's has been lowered to BBB-plus from A-minus and subordinated debt to BBB from BBB-plus, affecting about \$214 million of rated debt outstanding.

Dow Chemical Co. said Monday that it has formed a new global consumer products business that includes its Dow Consumer Products Department based in Indianapolis and Texaco operations.

Esso Corp. said Monday it had received an unsolicited proposal

vill, especially considering its book value, which at the end of 1983 was \$19.51 a share.

The Belzberg have interest in trust and leasing companies, financial services concerns and real estate. When they notified the Securities and Exchange Commission of the proposed acquisition, they said they already owned 6.3 percent of the outstanding shares and were committed to taking it over.

Scovill, based in Waterbury, Connecticut, produces Yale padlocks, Nutone intercoms, Hamilton Beach irons, zippers, fire valves and many other products.

After rebounding from the recession, it earned \$24.9 million in 1983 on sales of \$743 million. It had a good year in 1984, and several months ago it estimated it would report earnings of \$3 per share to \$3.20 per share for the year, up from \$2.30 per share in 1983.

Standard & Poor's on Friday placed First City Properties on Creditwatch status on the basis of the earlier, \$35-a-share offer. That move was meant to warn investors that First City might face debt difficulties when its existing borrowing is coupled with what it must pay for Scovill.

Eurobond Issues Rose To 726 in Past Year

LONDON — New Eurobond issues last year rose to 726 from 481 in 1983, as the overall issue value rose 62 percent to the equivalent of \$71.5 billion, Kredietbank SA, Luxembourg, reported Monday.

Officials of the two exchanges have been holding talks "on a broad range of subjects" in the past several months, and there has been "some exchange of working papers," Richard Torrenzano, vice-president of the New York Stock Exchange, said.

Mr. Torrenzano would not comment on the timing of any joint activity. But an article in The Wall Street Journal Monday quoted un-

identified sources as saying "a pilot program could start as early as this year in London," involving joint reporting of share volume from the New York exchange and price-reporting systems for certain stocks traded on the London Exchange.

Analysts have generally agreed that joint activity would be a boon for both exchanges.

An agreement would help the New York Stock Exchange gain a competitive edge on the over-the-counter market of the National Association of Securities Dealers. The London Stock Exchange would receive a boost through access to the New York exchange's market information technology.

For U.S. Firms in Europe, the Strong Dollar Hurts

(Continued from Page 7)
result has been that profits are being squeezed or, what is worse, that some firms are simply being priced out of the market against strong domestic competition."

Among those U.S.-owned companies escaping relatively unscathed by the dollar's rapid rise have been the large automakers, Ford Werke AG and the General

Motors Corp. subsidiary, Adam Opel AG, whose production and sales are based almost entirely in the local German and European markets.

Other large U.S.-owned subsidiaries with long-standing local production facilities in the German and European markets, including IBM Deutschland GmbH and DuPont Deutschland GmbH, also ap-

pear to have suffered little from the dollar's rise other than, significantly, seeing their dividend to the parent company eroded by having to convert the Deutsche mark into dollars.

Mr. Drake said he sees three chief courses of action for companies who believe the dollar will stay at its current high level or surge even higher:

• Shift to local sourcing. If buying parts from the United States becomes prohibitively expensive, U.S. companies operating in Germany can attempt to cut costs, at the risk of diminishing quality, by seeking out local suppliers.

• Shift to local assembly. As the dollar's climb has had the effect of reducing local production costs in terms of dollars, it has become more attractive for a U.S. company to set up production and assembly facilities in the German market, if it already has such facilities, to expand them through major capital investment.

• Move away from non-competitive products. "If the dollar stays high, many U.S. companies over here are going to have to be willing to take losses or go out of business entirely in all but those areas where they have a unique niche of technical expertise," he said.

"The realities of the new exchange rates have intensified the need for U.S. firms to innovate and to bring out those innovation faster to the market."

But shifting to local sourcing is not always that easy, Wolfgang Heuer, general manager at 3M Deutschland GmbH, said.

"At 3M Deutschland, we make hundreds of different commodities and in only a few of those could we switch to local sources of supply due to product specifications and quality control guidelines," he said.

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Sizeable new issues were absent in December and there has been a seasonal building up of liquidity, dealers said.

from Equity Group Holdings, seeking to acquire all of Esso's outstanding common stock for \$18.00 a share for a cash merger with a corporation to be formed by Equity.

Greatest Hospitals Inc. said Monday that it has executed a definitive agreement to acquire the 49 percent of Independence Health Plan Inc. it does not already own for \$26 in cash a share, or \$26 in cash and subordinated debentures.

Indian Airlines, which has signed a letter of intent to buy 12 Boeing

757 aircraft from Boeing Co., said it is considering an alternative offer from Airbus Industrie to buy up to 30 A320 aircraft from 1988.

Kemira Oy of Finland announced Monday that it had bought Exxon Corp.'s Esso Chemical fertilizer plants near Rotterdam for about 500 million markkae (\$150 million).

Tesla Corp. said Monday it

would post a record consolidated, after-tax profit of \$35.2 million for the current financial year ending March 31, up 51 percent.

Renault to Issue 12-Year Bonds for Modernizing Plan

PARIS — The state-owned Réseau Nationale des Usines Renault will launch a 2 billion-franc (\$200-million), 12-year fixed-rate bond issue, the lead manager, Banque Nationale de Paris, said Monday.

A spokesman for the automaker said the proceeds will be used for investment in modernizing the Renault model line.

The bonds, to be sold in lots of 5,000 francs, will carry a coupon of 12.5 percent and an issue price of 99.50 for a gross yield of 12.58 percent. Payment date is Feb. 4.

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NYSE, LSE Studying Venture

The Associated Press

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These securities having been placed privately, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.



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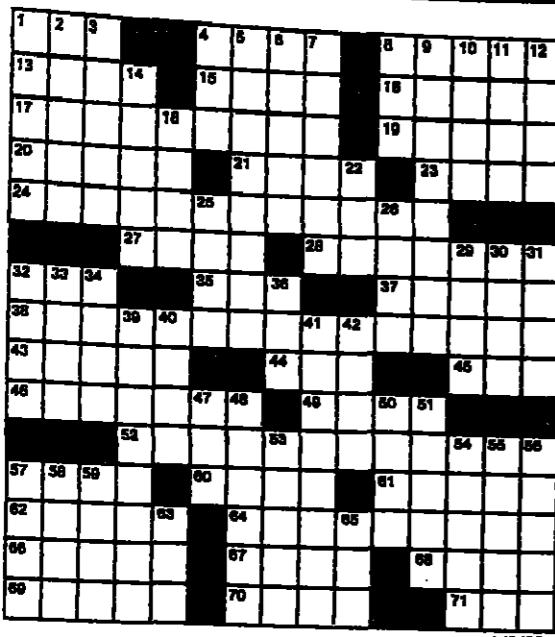
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ACROSS

- 1 Stout
- 2 Thespian
- 3 Cutie
- 5 Sandarac
- 6 Not a soul
- 7 Five-and-ten
- 8 Sag
- 20 Heaven: Comb. form
- 21 Braun and Sydow
- 23 Mineral deposits
- 24 Tightwad
- 27 Story
- 28 Blood-hued
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- 37 Daft
- 38 Tightly together
- 43 Water wheel
- 44 Compass pt.
- 45 Permit
- 46 "Fear God, and commandments." Ecc. 12:13
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- 71 "Take _____ She's Mine."
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- 80 Rowers' bench
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- 87 "Take _____ She's Mine."
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- 93 Lachonian city
- 94 Furniture trimming
- 95 Hank
- 96 Ditch
- 97 Kind of angle
- 98 Varnish base
- 99 Baked dough with filler
- 100 Travel
- 101 "Don't tread _____"
- 102 Agts.
- 103 Dustin
- 104 Hoffman role
- 105 "I cannot tell _____"
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SPORTS

49ers Shut Down the Bears, 23-0

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatchers

SAN FRANCISCO — If someone had said before the National Conference championship game that defense would make the difference, it would have been natural to assume that Chicago would be going to the Super Bowl. Defense did make the difference here Sunday, but the Bears are going nowhere.

Chicago, with the National Football League's best defense, gave up 23 points; San Francisco, the team with the great offense, gave up none and had a Bear-like

The 49ers sacked Fuller eight times and even got Payton once, for a total of 50 lost yards.

It was the 49ers' second shutout of the season (they beat the Los Angeles Rams, 33-0), and the first time the Bears had been blanked this year. The last time there was a shutout in the NFC title game was 1979, when the Rams beat Tampa Bay, 9-0.

"To have a shutout on this level, in the NFC title game... We can't do better than that," Turner said.

After building a 20-0 bulge with 11:15 remaining in the game on Wendell Tyler's nine-yard touchdown run and Solomon's 10-yard scoring catch, Ray Wersching kicked his third field goal of the day, a 34-yarder, with 1:57 to play.

He was the only tangible offense in the first half, with field goals of 21 and 22 yards, as the 49ers were able to move freely with passes underneath the Bear linebackers (gaining 181 passing yards to Chicago's zero) — until they arrived at the Chicago 5-yard line. The final five yards were total frustration.

Twice there were the field goals, and in between Gary Fencik intercepted Montana's easy two-yard lob to Solomon in the end zone. Meanwhile, the Bears' initial 54-

yard drive collapsed when Bob Thomas missed 41-yard field-goal attempt. Chicago never really threatened again.

"That was the only time we were really able to get it together," said Fuller. "This was the most pressure I've faced all year. Most of the season we were able to avoid the sacks. Today they just kept coming and coming."

Chicago took more than six minutes of the clock on its first possession, propelled by two draw plays, one to Matt Suhey for 15 yards out of the shotgun, one to Payton for 20 behind a pulling guard and tackle. That was to be his longest gain of the day.

"They never really made a big play on us," said 49er cornerback Ronnie Lott.

The Bears drove to the San Francisco 25 without much trouble, but a rare sack of Payton, who was looking for a receiver after taking a pitch, was the beginning of the end.

"They were the best team today," Payton said. "We felt we could do certain things, particularly on first downs, but they were able to stop us when they had to."

The Bears also didn't complete a pass to a wide receiver until the third quarter, which severely limited

any offensive balance they were trying to achieve. "Our theory was to keep everything underneath and let the linebackers help at the line," said San Francisco cornerback Eric Wright.

The 49ers finally scored a touchdown midway through the third quarter on one of those "gadget" plays the Bears use now and then. Reserve guard Guy McIntyre lined up next to Tyler in the backfield to block, and Tyler ran nine yards around the right side for a touchdown and 13-0 lead with 8:27 remaining in the third quarter.

The Bears, finally mounting what became their final comeback try, had a first down at the San Francisco 22 before two consecutive sacks pushed them back to the 40 and into a punting situation.

The 49ers took over on their 12 and drove straight to another touchdown, the 10-yard pass to Solomon, as Montana stayed with what had worked all day — rolling out of the pocket to avoid the blitz coming from the "flop" defense that puts eight men on the line. Cornerback Mike Richardson, trying to defend Solomon on the TD play, got hung up when Solomon broke to the outside as Montana rolled out.

The touchdown gave the 49ers an insurmountable 20-0 lead with 11:15 left in the game.

In the week of pre-game hype, the Bears had talked and the 49ers had listened. "Everyone kept talking about the Bears' defense, the Bears' defense, the Bears' defense," said Montana in the winners' dressing room Sunday. "What they didn't realize is that the best defense is right over there."

"We heard all those stories about the Bear defense," Wright said. "That was the key. Those guys were very vocal in the press. That was the motivating factor."

Defensive end Dwaine Board, who crushed Fuller on a sack, said he'd read that San Francisco's is a "finess" defense. "Nobody should call us a finesse defense," he said. "We didn't make this personal — it wasn't a grudge match. But we play hard."

Payton this season became the NFL's all-time rushing leader (13,309 yards). Thinking his time had finally come, he had promised victory.

In defeat, he wore a dazed, wounded expression. "I'll never get over this," he said softly. "You've got to realize, in 10 years this is the closest I've been. To get this close and get turned back... It's hard to deal with."

(WP, AP)

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ART BUCHWALD

Vigilantes on the Job

WASHINGTON — After noting the positive reaction of citizens to the shooting of four youths by a vigilante in the New York City subway, a bunch of us in Washington decided to form our own vigilante organization to see that justice was served in the nation's capital.

There are tough gun laws in the District of Columbia so we drove over to Virginia where you can buy anything you want, from a 22-caliber Saturday night special sub-nosed revolver to a machine gun.

I chose a .38 Smith & Wesson because it fits snugly under my coat and reminds me of the old westerns when the good guys constantly drove the bad guys out of town.

Our vigilante group didn't have long to wait. Schneider had been mugged the night before and he said he could identify the guys who did it. We went with him to a Georgetown bar and he pointed them out to us.

"Are you sure they're the ones?" I asked him.

"Of course I'm sure," he said. "The big guy is wearing a raincoat just like the one I owned."

That was good enough for us. So we took the three men out of the bar and shot them.

The police were furious that we had done their jobs for them. But the public was delighted and we became folk heroes overnight.

The next time we went out was when a 7-Eleven grocery store in the neighborhood was held up.

The clerk in the store said the pickup man wore a Halloween mask, but he had a hunch it was a



Buchwald

taxis driver who lived down the street.

We routed the cabby out of bed and brought him down for identification. The clerk said, "It could be him."

"Wait a minute," Pester said. "We have to be certain because as vigilantes we don't want to hurt an innocent man. You said the guy was wearing a Halloween mask. What kind of mask was it?"

"It was a Darth Vader mask."

We sent Pitterman to get a mask at the costume shop. Then we put it on the cab driver.

The clerk said excitedly, "That's the guy."

"You're sure?"

The clerk replied, "I never forget a face."

So we took the cabby out in the alley and broke his legs.

After that we were dubbed "The Magnificent 7-Eleven" and more people were rooting for us than they were for the Redskins.

The liberal press wrote bleeding heart editorials accusing us of being nothing more than hooligans, and the mayor went on television to condemn us. It didn't matter, because the criminals were now more afraid of us than they were of the police.

Christmas night Alvin told us, "I just got a tip that there are a bunch of drug dealers holed up in a house in northwest Washington. Let's burn it down to teach all a lesson."

We hopped in our van with 10 gallons of gasoline and drove to the address the tipster gave Alvin. We threw the liquid all over the house and set it on fire. A father and mother and three children came pouring out of the front door. The father screamed, "What the hell are you doing?"

"Teaching you drug dealers a lesson."

"I'm not a drug dealer! I'm a postman."

"Is this your address?" Alvin asked, showing him the one the tipster had written down.

The postman looked at it and said, "No, you dumb SOB! That's in southwest Washington, not northwest. You guys burned down the wrong house!"

"Don't get all shook up, pal," I said. "Even vigilantes make a mistake once in a while."

"Teaching you drug dealers a lesson."

Nicotine produces these temporary improvements in performance and mood in a remarkable two-step process. Depending on how the cigarette is smoked — short puffs versus deep drags — the smoker is aroused or calmed.

Smokers can adjust nicotine intake to selectively enhance these effects. Nicotine is a self-administered drug that, unlike alcohol or marijuana, has short-lived effects that do not interfere with normal social activities.

While avoiding withdrawal from nicotine addiction is a major

Cigarettes: Why Smokers Stay Hooked

By Sandra Blakeslee
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Despite mounting evidence that cigarette smoking is a colossal threat to personal health, this year a third of American adults will persist in puffing away on nearly 600 billion cigarettes. Four out of five of these smokers say they want to quit but, after numerous attempts, find that they cannot.

Why? What gives cigarettes such a powerful hold on people and why do so many people go back to smoking after months of abstinence?

Recent research into the psychology and pharmacology of nicotine is beginning to explain the remarkable persistence of smoking behavior. The addictive drug appears to have unique properties that make it "perfect" for coping with the vicissitudes of life. The tenacity of nicotine dependence stems from the wide variety of effects it exerts on the brain and nervous system and the wide variety of circumstances in which the smoker uses cigarettes.

Details of these properties are described in the December issue of *Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews*. Smokers stay hooked for a variety of reasons.

One powerful inducement to continue smoking is to avoid the discomfort of nicotine withdrawal. However, to almost all smokers, 10 cigarettes a day are enough to prevent withdrawal symptoms. Any cigarettes above that number are smoked to provide pleasure. This is because nicotine literally alters the availability of important brain chemicals involved in feelings of reward and well-being.

There is evidence that cigarettes make task performance easier, improve memory, reduce anxiety, increase tolerance of pain and reduce hunger.

If there are chest surgeons who cannot stop smoking, there must be mighty powerful reasons compelling them to smoke.

In the neuroscience journal, Dr. Ovide Pomerleau of the Veterans Administration Medical Center in Newington, Connecticut, and the nearby University of Connecticut School of Medicine, reviewed scores of recent studies on the nature of cigarette smoking.

According to the American Cancer Society, 87.5 percent of regular smokers report they find smoking pleasurable. A number of investigators believe nicotine stimulates pleasure centers in the brain and some suspect the body's own "morphine" or endorphins, may be involved. Studies have

shown that many smokers cannot break the habit, it is not a complete explanation. If smokers were just smoking to maintain a minimum level of nicotine in their bloodstreams, Dr. Pomerleau said, they would smoke by the clock to keep their "nicotin" satisfied. Studies show that 10 cigarettes a day will satisfy this need in nearly all smokers. Then why do many people smoke more than half a pack a day?

Anyone who watches smokers.

Dr. Pomerleau said, recognizes there are powerful interactions between smoking and environmental stimuli.

Smoking is extraordinarily toxic and people would not do it unless they derive something beneficial from it.

Nicotine taps into powerful biological processes. Dr. Pomerleau said, "It is unwise to underestimate the power of it just because it does not produce a dramatic state of intoxication."

New research is showing that nicotine affects the synthesis, release and turnover of a wide variety of brain chemicals that are fundamentally involved with mood and behavior. It is being studied in conjunction with a host of brain substances and structures — the so-called classical neurotransmitters, receptor sites, neuropeptides, including endorphins, and pituitary hormones.

Nevertheless, "virtually all physicians know of colleagues, even chest surgeons, who remain so greatly addicted to cigarettes that they are unable to discontinue smoking despite the presence of serious, progressive, tobacco-related illness," Dr. Pomerleau said.

The emerging picture is that a smoker can fine-tune the way his or her brain responds to the events of daily life. That makes nicotine a powerful substance, indeed. As one of Dr. Pomerleau's patients once lamented: "O.K. doc, you've taken away my best friend. What are you going to give me in its place?"

According to the American Cancer Society, 87.5 percent of regular smokers report they find smoking pleasurable. A number of investigators believe nicotine stimulates pleasure centers in the brain and some suspect the body's own "morphine" or endorphins, may be involved. Studies have

linked the effects of nicotine and amphetamines.

Demands to perform well, particularly for tasks requiring increased alertness, are among the most frequently reported reasons given for smoking. Smokers say cigarettes help them think and concentrate. Studies are upholding the notion.

There is some evidence that nicotine from smoking improves long-term memory. The mechanisms are unknown but involve brain substances that are under intensive study today.

Other studies of both humans and animals show nicotine has a direct calming or anxiety-relieving effect. Some of the neurochemical pathways that could mediate this are being studied.

Nicotine has been shown to increase tolerance of pain in humans and animals. It also tends to make humans and animals eat less sweet-tasting, high caloric food.

While such biological effects of nicotine are profound, the way it is delivered to the brain further reinforces the hold it has on people. Within seven seconds of putting a cigarette inhaled smoke enters the brain. The delivery is quick and hits like a spike.

To the smoker, this means the wanted effects of nicotine are available on demand. Furthermore, the way the smoke is inhaled affects the response.

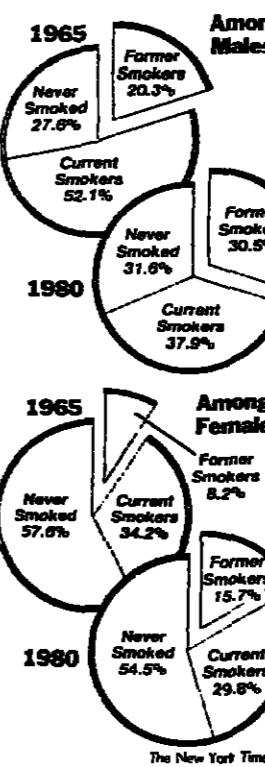
Studies are showing that short, quick puffs — low doses — tend to stimulate or arouse brain function and behavior. Deep, full drags — high doses — create the more sedative, relaxing effects of smoking.

This may mean that different personality types use smoking to reinforce preferred behavior patterns. Type A people (competitive, impatient, hostile) might take shorter, smaller puffs to enhance arousal. Type B personalities (relaxed, less achievement-oriented) might take larger puffs to promote relaxation.

Similarly, pipe and cigar smokers, who absorb much of their nicotine through mucous membranes in the mouth and consequently receive a steadier, slower dose to the brain, could select the tobacco delivery system that most fits their personality, mood and behavior.

Quitting Proves Hard

Source: Public Health Service



The recent research into nicotine and the brain points to new ways of treating the addiction. Dr. Pomerleau said. A special chewing gum that contains nicotine, for example, has been introduced in the United States.

Several laboratories are searching for substances that chemically and selectively block nicotine's effects on the central nervous system.

But ultimately, in Dr. Pomerleau's view, any treatment will have to include behavior modification techniques that help former smokers cope with signals from the environment that are associated with smoking.

The reason smoking is so insidious, Dr. Pomerleau said, is that it affects many different brain regulatory systems simultaneously. And as it affects many moods and types of performance, it is adopted into the performance of an enormous variety of daily tasks. It becomes a crutch, capturing the normal adaptive regulatory systems of the human brain.

There is no single explanation for smoking and there is no easy cure, Dr. Pomerleau said. Nor is there ever will be a safe cigarette, he added.

PEOPLE

Fans of Elvis Presley
Mark His 50th Birthday

The party was a few days early, but that didn't stop some 400 Elvis Presley fans who gathered to celebrate their idol's 50th birthday. They came from as far away as Japan and Germany Saturday. And before the night was over, they applauded plans to build an Elvis Presley memorial fountain to be financed by contributions from his fans. Presley, who died of a heart ailment Aug. 16, 1977, would have been 50 today. The fountain will be constructed in what is now a small shopping center across the street from Graceland, Presley's mansion in Memphis.

Doctors removed a small portion of the left lung of Princess Margaret, Queen Elizabeth II's younger sister, but it proved "innocent," the princess' office announced Monday. The princess was admitted to Brompton Hospital in West London on Saturday and the surgery was performed there on Sunday. Her doctor said she could leave the hospital "within the week." Published reports said Margaret, 54, a heavy smoker, had been suffering from chest pains and difficulty in breathing. She was last reported hospitalized in 1978 suffering from hepatitis and gastritis. . . . The actor *Broderick Crawford* is recovering at the UCLA Medical Center after suffering a mild stroke New Year's Eve. . . . Surgeons amputated the left arm of rock star Rick Allen four days after the arm was severed in a car crash and then sewn back in place, a spokeswoman for his recording company said. Allen, 21, drummer for the British band Def Leppard, was later reported in stable condition at the Royal Hallamshire Hospital. The arm was ripped off in a car crash near Sheffield, England. . . . Doctors operated on Brazil's President *João Baptista Figueiredo*, 66, to relieve his severe back pains.

Princess Caroline of Monaco and her husband Stefano Casiraghi abandoned the Paris-to-Dakar rally race after their truck overturned in Algeria, race sources said. The sources said no one was injured when the couple's 15-ton truck, with Casiraghi at the wheel, flipped onto its side after running off a sandy track Friday. The race began New Year's Day.

Biggest Sound Stage Reopens

The Associated Press

IVOR HEATH, England — The world's largest motion picture sound stage, the home of the James Bond films at Pinewood Studios, was reopened Monday six months after it burned to the ground. It was renamed the Albert Broccoli sound stage after the producer of most of the Bond films.

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